REGISTERED No. L—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,626.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 6
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

Ilge, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

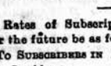
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S.S. "ASSYRIA" 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. HEASMAN, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876.

The "Assyria" is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

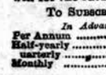
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 13th October, and on MONDAY, the 16th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the "Assyria."

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MALDA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876, at 4 P. M ; calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, on FRIDAY, the 6th October, 1876, at 4 P. M ; to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P. M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines and Food.
Suez	26	24	9	
Port Said	25	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Rummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

STEAM TO KUTCH AND COAST.

OFFER EVERY THURSDAY.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Banks, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on THURSDAY, the 5th October, at 8 A. M., from the Apollo Bunder.

Veravul. | Pore Bunder.
Mangalore. | Dwarka.
Kutch Mandvee.

For Freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

Agent.—MANECKLALL LULLOOBHOY, No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street.

Owner.—JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, Khoja Molla.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZERBINO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their Constituents and the general Public for their kind and liberal patronage during the last three years, beg most respectfully to announce that they have just received from one of the best Houses in London their FIRST SUPPLY of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS for the ensuing Cold Season. They also beg to intimate to them that they have now in stock a large collection of Indigenous Vegetable Seeds suited for the season. It is particularly requested that Out-station Orders should always be accompanied by Remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price Lists can be had, post free, on application.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 31st August 1876.

N.B.—FRUIT TREES such as old grafted Mangoes, &c., will also be supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct, 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	...G. J. Babot	2nd—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	3,932	450	...W. D. Anderson	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1,482	250	...E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	...D. Reynoldson	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,503	400	...C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2,933	450	...P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

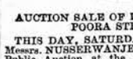
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



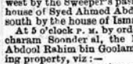
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, (2,723 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chests of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	25th Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	23rd Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CITY OF BALTIMORE to sail on 11th October.
" TREN'HAM HALL " 21st October.
" BRANKSOME HALL to follow.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line. They present a splendid opportunity to INTENDING PASSENGERS.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CITY OF BALTIMORE

will Sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all stoppages.
The 2nd ,, 25 ,, ,, ,,
The 3rd ,, 25 ,, ,, ,,
The 4th ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck are well Ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ISLAMPOORA STREET IN NEW TOWN.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the Mortgagees Purshotum Candass and Muncharam Soondersi on account and risk of Syed Mohideen bin Syed Ahmed Soortee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned proper y viz:—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being, fronting on the east by the Islampoora Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in New Town, containing by admeasurement 116 3-9 square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21 at present No. 25 and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2237 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Islampoora Street, on or towar's the west by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Syed Ahmed Abdool Nalband, and on or towards the south by the house of Ismailkhan Mohamdkhan Puttan.

At 5 o'clock P. M. by order of Purshotum Candass and Muncharam Soondersi, the Mortgagees, on account and risk of Abdool Rahim bin Goolam Rasool, the Mortgagor, the following property, viz :—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being, fronting on the east by the Islampoora Street in the s b-district of Bhooleshwer, without the Fort, in New Town, containing by admeasurement of 95 6-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19 at present No. 23 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2282, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Islampoora Street, on or towards the west by the the vacant ground, on or towards the north by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 2nd October, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white doria check,
5 cases white jaconets.

An invoice of hardware and fancy goods, consisting of pictures in gilt frames, cash boxes, metal tea spoons, steel key rings, imitation merchant pipes, linen faced collars and shirt fronts, shell work boxes 24, 28, 34 and 36 inches safes, watch glasses, toy pistols, waterproof coats, card of brass padlocks, carriage lamps, sponge, papier mache tea-trays and tea p ys, japanned tea-trays, lady's rings, &c.

SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK IN TRADE, of Mr. Dewjee Canjee, Furniture Warehouseman. at No. 7, Khulasi Chuckla, or Furniture Bazar, without the Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 7, Khulasi Chuckla, the surplus stock in trade of Mr. Dewjee Canjee, changing his place of business.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English mahogany carved blackwood and gilt household furniture, rich cut glass ware, best plated and porcelainwares, best plated 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light hanging argand lustres, 5 and 6 light chandeliers, table and wall argand lamps, handsome hall lamps, candelabras, best porcelain sugar jars on gilttands, large size mirrors in gilt frames a mahogany grand tri-cord piano by John Broadwood and Sons, a full size slate billiard table, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, &c., at Nos. 3 and 4 Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th October, sale commencing at one P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 3 and 4 Marine Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE. STAR COMPANY.

COMEDY NIGHT.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the highly successful two-act comedy,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

To conclude with a

NEW VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES.
NEW SONG AND NEW DANCE,
AND
TREBBLE HIGHLAND FLING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re, 1.
PIT EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Candiani, will sail as above, on SUNDAY, the 1st October, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th September 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Capt. Boselli, ARRIVED in Bombay harbour THIS AFTERNOON, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th September 1876.

STEAM LAUNCH REQUIRED FOR USE ON CANALS IN SIND.

GENERAL description to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, by whom Tenders will be received until the 14th proximo, inclusive.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 29th September 1876.

FOR SALE, A MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with an Arab HORSE. To be seen by giving 24 hours' notice to R. SCOTT, Veterinary Surgeon. Price Rs. 1,050.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th September 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Standing Orders of the Royal Artillery, 1876	2	4
The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service; by Major General Sir G. Wolseley. Third Edition	3	4
The Two Destinies: a Romance; by Wilkie Collins, 3 Vols.	14	8
In a Winter City; by "Onida" Cheaper Edition	3	12
Keene's Handbook for Visitors to Delhi	2	4
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes; by Baranjee Ruttonjee Kotewall	8	0
Little Wide-Wake: a Story Book for Little Children; by Mrs. Sale Barker, 400 Illustrations, 1877.	3	12
Good Things: a Picturesque Magazine for Boys and Girls. 164 Illustrations	2	8
Life in the Southern Isles, or Scenes and Incidents in the South Pacific and New Guinea; by Rev. W. W. Gill	4	0
The Doctor's Family, or the Fortunes of the Cartels by J. Girardin. Illustrated	4	4
Freeman's History and Conquests of the Saracens. Second Edition	2	8
Eastern Persia: an account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission 1870-72. Edited by Sir F. J. Goldsmid and W. T. Blanford, 2 vols. Illustrated	29	0
Campbell's My Circular Notes; extracts from Journals &c., written while Travelling Westwards Round the World 1874-5. Illustrated, 2 vols.	17	4
The Adventures of Captain Mago, H. C. 1000. From the French of Leon Cahun. Illustrated	7	8
Tissandier's History and Handbook of Photography. 70 Illustrations. 1876	4	4
Hunting the Shark; by Lewis Carroll. Illustrated	2	8
The Acre-Ocracy of England: a List of all Owners of 3,000 Acres and upwards, culled from the Modern Domesday Book	4	4
The "Graphic:" Special Extra Number of the Prince's Tour. 32 pages of Illustrations, post free	1	6
Tom Burke; by Charles Lever. 2 Vols. Illustrated	5	0
Remarks on the Construction of Roofs, with Tables of Scantlings and Diagrams of Strains in Trusses; by Major G. A. Goodfellow, V. C., R.E.	2	0
Idiomatic Sentences in English, Hindustanee, and Guzerattee; for the Use of Students	3	8
The Conversation Manual, in English, Hindustanee, Persian and Pashtu; by Capt. G. T. Plunkett, R. E.	5	8
The Ready Reckoner for Wages, Rents, Mercantile and Banking Accounts in Rupees, Dollars and Sterling money; by J. B. Henriques. Second Edition	3	0
Manning's (R., C. E.,) Sanitary Works Abroad	1	6
Punch. New Volume, the 70th	6	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, the latest	2	8
The Early Plantagenet; by W. Stubbs, M. A.	1	12
Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged	21	0
The History of the Jewish Church; by Dean Stanley, Third Series, 2 vols.	9	12
Bryant's Practice of Surgery. Second Edition. Illustrated, 2 vols.	17	0
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1877, handsomely bound and profusely Illustrated	4	4
Notes on Building Construction, 2 vols., Theory of Masonry, Carpentry, Roofs, Plumbing, Plastering, Painting, Glazing, &c., &c., Illustrated	15	0
The Fall in the Price of Silver, &c.; by Ernest Seyd. Gold for India; or remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects, and Remedy; by Lewis G. Hynes, of H. M.'s Mint	1	12
Indian Public Works Finance, and the Fall in Silver; by W. Martin Wood	1	0
Parliamentary Report of the Select Committee on Depreciation of Silver, Minutes of Evidence, &c., 205 pages folio	3	12
The Production of Gold and Silver, the Demand for Gold, and the Price of Silver, being Selections from the Records of the Government of India	3	0
Watson's Guide to Poona and Kirkee, 1876	1	0
Rosser's Law of Storms, considered practically	3	12
Masson's Three Centuries of English Poetry—Chaucer to Herrick	2	8
Oakshott Castle, being the Memoir of an Eccentric Nobleman; by Henry Kingsley	4	4
Ranke's History of Servia, and the Servian Revolution, 1843	2	8
The Emancipation and Unity of the Serbian Nation; by Vladimir Yovanovitch	2	0
Denton's Servia and the Servians	4	0
Laurfey's History of Napoleon the First. Vol. 3, 8vo	8	4
Ryves's Veterinary Aide Memoire and Receipt Book. Fifth Edition, 1876	3	0
Taylor's Four Years' Campaign in India, 1876	3	8
Lays of Ind; by Aliph Cheem. New Illustrated Edition Enlarged	6	0
The Atonement of Leam Dundas, a novel; by Mrs. Lynn Lynton, 3 vols.	22	0
Gabriel Conroy: a novel; by Bret Harte. 3 vols.	22	0
The Roof of the World, being a Narrative over the High Plateau of Tibet, &c.; by Lieut.-Col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I. Sixty-six Illustrations. 4to	22	0
Wilson's Prehistoric Man. Researches into the Origin or Civilization in the Old and the New World. Third Edition. Revised, 2 vols.	25	0
India in 1875 76, the Visit of the Prince of Wales: a Chronicle of His Royal Highness's Journeyings; by George Wheeler, 8vo.	8	4
Bannu; or Our Afghan Frontier; by S. S. Thorburn, I. C. S., with a Map, 8vo.	12	8
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Proceedings of the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers and Surveyors, Vol. 2, 1874 and '75	5	4
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Adventures in New Guinea; the Narrative of Louis Tregance, a French Sailor	4	4
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Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, 18th edition	4	4
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Coghlan's Epitome of Hindu Law Cases	5	8

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	Whip Cord Trousers	,, 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	,, 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	,, 4
	French Cambric Shirts	,, 4
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CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH, FULLY PAID UP, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Shares to be issued from time to time as the business of the Association extends. The First Issue is limited to 5,000 Shares.

A MINIMUM DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IS ANTICIPATED.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

MANAGER:
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Offices: 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This Association is for the purpose of making temporary loans to persons requiring them. Security will in all cases be required from borrowers and be most carefully investigated by the Directors and Manager, whose professional experience will enable them to judge of the value of the security offered.

As an Investment, the Shares of this Association will prove highly remunerative.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen upon application to the Manager.

FORM OF APP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH SEPT. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market on Wednesday closed steady, sales 12,000 bales, and yesterday, quiet but steady, sales 8,000 bales. Prices are still unchanged, and notwithstanding the further improvement in the Eastern Exchanges, and the probability of peace being established in Europe, there seems no likelihood of an upward movement until Manchester shows something better than the merely steady markets which have prevailed latterly. The American receipts are now beginning to assume some importance, and it will be observed from our daily statement that since the 1st instant the figures show an excess of 31,000 bales as compared with the same period last year and 55,000 bales over 1874. These quantities are not in themselves of sufficient importance to affect the market, but so long as the receipts continue higher than last year, they will constitute an adverse influence as regards prices.

From New York Wednesday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands both ready and December shipment at 11¼ cents per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts	15,000	11,900	9,000
Five days' ,, ...	62,000	51,100	37,000
Total since 1st September ...	187,000	156,500	132,000

In London Coffee and Linseed is unchanged, but Ferozepore Rapeseed declined 6d. per cwt. on Wednesday. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil at the same time advanced 5s. per ton, while Cochin declined to a like extent.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals exhibit an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers and ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal, both Sheathing and Braziers, while Silesian Spelter is 5s. per ton lower.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has advanced ⅛ to ¼ per cent. since Saturday last, Fours being now quoted at £84½ ; Fours-and-a-half at £84⅞ ; and Fives-and-a-half £86¼. Consols are still quoted at 93⅞ and French Rentes at 106¾.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows at last a slight decrease in strength, the Reserve being less by £375,000 and Bullion by £125,000, bringing the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities down from 38⅛ to 62½ per cent. The rate of discount on 6 months' bills, however, is still quoted at 1½ to 1¾ per cent., and there seems no reason to apprehend any active demand for money for some considerable time.

The uncertainty about Exchange does not appear to have affected the prosperity of the Indian Exchange Banks—not adversely at all events. Reuter's telegram of Wednesday reports that the Chartered Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and from private sources we learn that the accounts of the Mercantile show a profit of £110,000 for the half year, out of which the Directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The bidders for the Council drafts in London on Wednesday received in £194 000 being allotted to Calcutta, £48,000 to Madras and £107,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·18d. all round, tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8 3-16d. receiving 86 per cent. of the amount applied for and on Bombay in full. These rates are 7-16d. over last week's allotments and considerably higher than was looked for on this side, 1s. 8d. having been the favourite estimate. It is currently reported that the drafts have been chiefly taken up by private remitters, but this requires confirmation.

Bar Silver—in sympathy doubtless with Councils—has advanced to 52½d. per oz., or equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 8 3/16d. per Rupee, and yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings £132,000 for this port.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a nominal advance of ¼d. on Wednesday's closing quotations, but it was immediately apparent that there were numerous buyers but few sellers, and ¼d. of the rise has since been lost, the feeling at the close being unquestionably weak. There is clearly nothing in the state of trade on this side to harden Exchange. Calcutta opens weak, Hongkong comes ¼d. per dollar lower, and unless something transpires, which is not yet apparent on the surface of things, there seems every probability of rates having seen their highest for a time. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1/16d.	to ¼d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 5-16d.	,, ¼d.	,,
Credits 3	,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3	,,	...1s. 8 7/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues as before ; depressed and very difficult of sale. We call nominal rates :—Fours, Rs. 100¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 ; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 103-½.

The SHARE MARKET re opens with a very quiet feeling. Transactions to-day have been confined to Spinning and Weaving shares which, with a few exceptions, have declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON remains very steady under the influence of short supplies and an active local demand, but there is nothing doing for export, and quotations in that respect are quite nominal. Crop reports still speak very unfavourably of the prospects in Khandeish, parts of the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta Country, but private telegrams speak of rain in Dhar war where it has been urgently wanted.

FREIGHTS are unchanged in every way. Small engagements by Steamer for Liverpool have been made at £1-13-9, but no extent of cargo is obtainable at the rate.

PIECE GOODS continue very quiet. The enquiry in the bazaar is perhaps a trifle more active, but it has not indeed, so far, any increase in the business from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
130,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	110
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	712½
10,000	500	all	9 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	{ 125	all	8p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	335
40,000	90	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	
			5 do	and China	175
57,220	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India..	107 xd.
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p.c	Alexandra S. & W. Co....	1,215
250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
2,500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning, Ang o-Indian S. & M. Co	2,545
30,000	100	80			78
3	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
1,000	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Bombay United	1,145 xd.
4,800	125	all	15 p.c	Broach Mills	145
9	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,080
2 60	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3.0	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,165
1,500	1,000	all	50 p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,215
1,400	1,000	all	30 p.c	Great Eastern	1,180
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	275
878	1,000	all	10 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co....	1,180
700	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co...	650
1,000	1,000	all	40 p.c	Jowraj Balloo Mills	1,080
1,000	1 0	all	30 p.c	Khandeish Spinning	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W.Co.	995
80	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
425	1000	87	75 p.c	Madras U. Spinning	1,160
3,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	25
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co....	410
2,500	1,000	all	15 p.c	Manockji Petit's.....	1,265
1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,280 xd.
4,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.....	325
250	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	925
140	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co....	910
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co....	405
1,000	225	all	87½ p.c	Oriental S. & W. Co....	235
60	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,210
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	995
650	1,000	all	50 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning ..	975 xd.
500	1,000	375	12 do.	Do. do 1/4shares.	300
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co...	1,000
50	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	700

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	274
	£20	103 1/4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
...	£20	65 7/8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 1/8	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,103
...	£18	19 3/4	do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

40	5,000	2,850	15 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,250 xd.
20	1,000	1,100	25 p.c	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	940
10	500	all	10 p.c	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
73	2,750	2,200	85 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	660
30	1,000	all	67 p.c	Bellary	735 xd.
15	500	all	65 p.c	Berar Company (New)..	500
1,70	350	all	40 p.c	Indian Press Co	250
40	250	all	10 p.a	Broach Cotton Co.....	80
1,00	1,500	all	75 p.c	Carwar Co....	900
20	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
800	1,000	all	150 p.c	Colaba Press Co.....	800
50	500	all	15 p.a	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	175
35	1,000	all	150 p.c	East India Press Co.....	900
15	8,500	8,250	125 p.c	Fort Press Co.....	1,800
8	500	all	35 p.c	French Press Co.....	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	410
2,120	400	350	45 p.c	Kotlumli Press & Ginning Co.....	320
800	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	1,075
120	...	1,500	250 p.c	Prince of W. Press	700
600	500	all	50 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	510 xd.
400	850	75	67½	Scinde Press Co.....	430
1	1,000	925	175 p.c	Scinde & PunjaubCotton Press Co., Limited....	1,125
180	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	600nl
450	1,000	.	125p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1000	16 p.ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	14 per	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	80 p.c	Bombay Saw Mills Co..	700
500	500	300	60 p.c	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd.
1,15	200	100	75 p.c	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	-	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	21
1,000	500	all	8 p.c	Oriental Gas Co.....	410
2,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Pigeon Patent Slip Co'y.	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Coast and Cutch, with one hundred and-ninety deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Costobaud and three servants, Mr. B. J. Povell, and sixty-two deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Sumatra, Captain Caboara, sailing on the 1st October for Genoa and Marseilles :—For Genoa.—Mr. A. D. Warren, Mr. Muraglia, Col. and Mrs. Byers, five children and one ayah, Rev. Father Hauser, Rev. Father Schmitz. For Naples.—Mr. George O'Donnell. For Suez.—Mr. L. Ptack.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. AMBERWITCH.

H. M. S. Amberwitch Commander Arthur A. Stiffe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 26th), with the following passengers :—Major Smith, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hullah, and twenty natives.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Cutch, Sept 26.
29	Assyria (s)	Bonello	Genoa.
	H M S. Amberwitch	Stiffe	Kurrachee, Sept 26.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Assyria, to Genoa, &c. Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee, Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
25	Fattel Currim.....	Nacoda	Muscat, Aug 23.
	Andromeda	Burleigh	Liverpool, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
25	Tenasserim(s).....	.....	.....
	Dacca (s)	.....	.....
	Devon	.....	.....
	Edith Warren.....	.....	.....
	Yusquiza.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	D of Southerland(.).	.....	London.
	Meinam (s)	.....	Ca'cutta.
	Madura (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
26	D. of Buccleuch (s)..	.....	London.
27	Mary Scott	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s—2 casks glassware, Moosa Eyeb.

FROM LONDON.

J C Stevenson s—166 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co. Mersey—3 casks hardware, Bhaimeya Ebramjee ; 100 casks beer, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 500 kegs steel, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Scio s—1,953 slabes spelter, Tezpall Cama.

Ben Nevis—47 cases salt, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein ; 20 kegs red lead. Ebramjee Shamjee.

Afton—50 hogsheads beer, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—41 packages cloves, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co ; 45 bales wool. Lindhur Govindjee ; 40 bales wool, Jaffeer Merjee ; 72 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vossonjee and Vussonjee Dowchund ; 16 bales wool, Pranjee Vusta ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 81 bales cotton, Khattow Nathu ; 74 bales cotton, Boocha Raghowjee ; 157 bales cotton, Veerjee Hunsraj, 753 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 15 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee ; 36 b les wool, Nanjee Bhavjee ; 43 bales hemp, Varjee Jayram.

City of Baltimore s—12,800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—9 cases shawls, Mookmullen Moedin ; 2 cases shawls, Ahmedabaw Essoofaha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Vol art Bros.

Calipso s—100 bales cotton, E Sriuner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s—128 bales cotton, E. spinner and Co.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Calipso s—13 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—6 cases silk, Momed Hady Cozzany.

FOR HONKONG.

Lombardy s—10 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Veerjee Nemjee ; 40 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 41 cases sharkfins and 7 cases beerabole, Allana Munjee ; 115 bales cotton, Jumabhoy Peerbhoy ; 8 bales twist, S N Palatee ; 28 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co ; 30 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pochjee ; 33 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 bundle woollen shawls, Coyamally Tyebally ; 25 bales twist, The A S and W Co ; 50 chests opium, N J Abrahem ; 11 chests opium Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 bales twist, Mooljee Luckmedas ; 6 bales twist, Mahamedbhoy Amroodin ; 6 cases sharkfins Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 31 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Nebraz Narotumdas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—8½ chests opium, Manekall Mallop.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Castill, Major, Bombay 1st Belooch I I, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Anderson, Capt, Madras R H A, on leave, from Bangalore.
Wright, Capt, Madras 45th Foot, on leave, from Bangalore.
Gordon, Capt, Madras 23rd Regt N I, on leave, from Bangalore.
Yates, Lieut, Madras R H A, on leave, from Bangalore.
Tylden, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, from Bangalore.
Holland, Lieut, Madras R A, on leave, from Bangalore.
Dalbiac, Lieut, Madras 45th Foot, on leave, from Bangalore.
Cunliffe, Lieut, Madras 45th Foot, on leave, from Bangalore.
Grant, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Bangalore.
Read, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Beazley, Major, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl N D A, from leave
Tobbs, Lieut, Bombay Ordnance Dept, on duty, from Baroda.
Jobson, Surg, Major, Bombay A M D, from leave.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 28.

Castell, Major, Bombay 1st Belooches N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Bullock, Lieut, Bengal, 11th Regt, from leave, to Jubbulpore.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Brazley, Major Bombay Asst Adjt Genl N D A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 26)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence from his station :—

Capt C L Highmoor, Supt of Police, Bellary. Subsidiary leave not exceed ng three weeks from the 12th inst, under Sect 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn Maj George Lewart Watson Ogg, M B, M A, Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Jail, Chittoor, to be Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Jail, Berhampore.

Capt C L Highmoor, Supt of Police, Bellary, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay on the 12th inst. The services of Lt Col E L Hankin, Joint Mag of Ootacamund, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Lewis McIver to be employed on special duty in connection with the preparation Part I of the "Imperial Gazetteer," from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Mr H E Stokes, Actg Secy to the Board of Revenue, resumed charge of the office from Mr C A Galton on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col James Murray Grant, Comdt, 24th Regt N I, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Pulicat.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor James Butler, of the Adjt Genl's Dept, is promoted to the rank of Depy Assistant Comsy.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) William Alexander Deey, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Extra Annuity £353-5, to be paid in India.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to reappoint Brdr Genl A H Hewlett, C B, of the S C, to be Qr Mr Genl until further order, with effect from the 26th Sept 1876, the date of expiration of his five years' tenure of office.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col R Q Mainwaring, S C, Sub Asst Comy Genl, 1st class, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Maj C D Baynes, S C, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, arrived at Bombay on the 1st Sept 1876.

Maj G Tyndall, S C, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Regt N I and Capt E P Maltby, Genl List, Asst Comr, Mysore, arrived at Bombay on the 19th Sept 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service.

Captains—George Corrie Bird, from the 27th Sept 1876 and William Nesbitt Wroughton, from the 23rd Sept 1876.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept :—

Offg Sub Condr John O'Toole to be Sub Condr from the 28th March 1876, vice Lynch, promoted ; and Offg Sub Condr William Paterson to be Sub Condr, from the 27th March 1876, vice Greenfell, promoted.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lt Col Edward Lewis Hankin, C, to the Supt of Family Payments and Pensions, from the 1st Oct 1876.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Dept.—

Staff Serjt G Choosot to be Actg Sub-Condr, with effect from the 12th August 1876, vice Carroll, on sick leave.

Actg Sub-Condr Ghoosot to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 15th Sept 1876, vice Whitby, pensioned.

Staff Serjt M Williams to be Actg Sub-Condr, with effect from the 15th Sept 1876, vice Carroll, on sick leave.

HIGH COURT.—30TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Investigation under Sec 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

182-76—In person—Mahomedkhan Atuskhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed and others—Crawford and Boevey.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

9-74—Shamrow P—Wittoba Pandurang and another vs Govind Pandurang and another—Shapurjee and T and M M Munshi—Part heard.

514-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Lordon B and M Bank vs Bhanjee Zootance and another—Remington H and L.

545-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahasookram Heemutram vs Framjee Mocrarjee—Muljee and Bomonjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Motion.

417-76—M H Khan—Memon Hajee Adam Hajee Ismail vs Dewa Currumchund and others—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

Summary Suit.

484-76—A Framjee—M A de Souza Bilerimino vs Khutree Aba Hajee Jacob and another.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ralli Brothers vs Walljee Canjee and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy, Sand T, and M M Munsi—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th September 1876.

Means or observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·886
Temperature of the Air.....	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·0
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	76·4
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	263
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during the month	4·71 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	50·04 ,,

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SEDGWICK—September 28th, at Poona, the wife of Francis W. Sedgwick, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTT—September 26th, at Naini Tal, the wife of George Butt, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—September 25th, at Calcutta, the wife of R. C. S Mackenzie, of a daughter.

PEULY—September 23rd, at Cassimode, the wife of Rev. C. H. Pelly, acting Chaplain of North Black Town, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SEYERS—CANTOPHER—September 25th, at Chinsurah, by the Rev. Father Lavelier, S. J., Charles Walter Franklin Seyers, of the Revenue Survey, to Lucy Agnes, second daughter of W. E. Canotopher, Esq., Offg. Asst. Professor, Hooghly College.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

THAT was a very exciting little tragedy which was performed on Sunday week on the road between Poona and Ahmednuggur. The mail-cart was spinning merrily along between the two insignificant changing stations of Gharganm and Lohnee. The night was dark, and probably the passengers in the vehicle, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Setna, Deputy Collector of Ahmednuggur, and his servant, were asleep, when suddenly a band of men rushed out from the jungle at the road side and seized the ponies and cut and hewed at the driver and the passengers with hatchets tied on sticks. The driver's hand was nearly chopped off, and he ran on a mile towards Lohnee, when he met some men and fainted before he could tell them what had happened. The servant was dragged out and belaboured on the road so that, besides other injuries, one or both of his legs was broken. Poor Mr. Framjee, who occupied the seat behind, tried to ward off with his walking stick the blows which a miscreant was dealing him with a hatchet, but in vain. He was soon disabled. His leg was nearly hacked off at the knee, his head cut open, and his body mutilated in various places. He is now lying in Ahmednuggur, where it is doubtful whether he will survive his terrible injuries. When the passengers had been thrown on the road for dead, the robbers proceeded comfortably to rob the mails. And all this took place in the year of grace 1876! There used to be a time when highway robberies were common enough in India; but we had hoped that under the British Government whose enlightenment is so much talked about such an occurrence as this Ahmednuggur mail robbery would have been impossible at the present day. We were wont to derive a certain amount of satisfaction, in reading old books about India, from the reflection that the organised bands of thieves, robbers, stranglers, and poisoners who used to traverse India, and make every road unsafe, were now no more; and that altogether it might be almost said of India as it was of Britain in its earliest days of enlightenment, that a maid, adorned with her jewels, could walk from one end of it to the other and no man would attempt to molest her. In Lieut.-Colonel Sleeman's admirable "Reminiscences," a book which is now rarely to be found on private book shelves, he frequently mentions the fear of robbers that was entertained by his people during his travels in 1835. He tells us that at Dholepore, the ravines on the Chumbul river between Agra and Gwalior, were infested with robbers; and in his interesting chapter upon Thugs and poisoners he shows very vividly that there were dangers of the road which made travelling in India an adventure attended with considerable risk. The impunity with which Thugs and poisoners perpetrated their crimes was one of the greatest evils with which the country was afflicted. Poisoners, he says, were then spread all over India, and as numerous in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies as in Bengal. No road was free from them. The rascals put on all sorts of disguises to suit their purpose, and as they preyed chiefly upon the poorer classes of travellers they required to destroy large numbers of lives in order to make up a decent income. A party of two or three poisoners very often succeeded in destroying another of eight or ten travellers, with whom they had journeyed for some days, by pretending to give them a feast on the anniversary of some family event. Sometimes an old man or woman would manage the affair alone by gaining the confidence of travellers and getting near the cooking pots when they went aside or when employed to bring the flour for the meal from the bazaar, the poison being put into the pot or the flour as opportunity offered. People of all castes and callings took to the trade, some casually, others for life, and others derived it from their parents or teachers; and the habit of cooking, eating and sleeping on the side of the road, and smoking with strangers of seemingly the same caste greatly facilitated their designs upon travellers. Such, according to Colonel Sleeman, were a few of the dangers that used to infest the highways of India —Thugs, robbers, thieves, poisoners, might then have met a traveller at any moment. These, however, were the good old times for scoundrels; we have latterly been flattering ourselves with the notion that the great highway roads of India are as safe as the road from London to York. Within the last year, however, two remarkable revivals of cases of highway robbery and poisoning have taken place; and as it is a singular fact that the commission of great crimes is frequently infectious, we hope we are not justified in assuming that the old dangers to travellers are experiencing a revival. The career of Noorodeen Borah, the murderer, who pursued his career of poisoning unwary travellers for several years in the Berars, and who was arrested a short time ago, is the significant incident of highway poisoning to which we refer; and this extraordinary crime at Ahmednuggur is the case of highway robbery. It is evident that there is a necessity for stricter vigilance among our district police, and that travellers by Indian mail carts ought still to take precautions against highway attacks. As poor Framjee's walking-stick was a very poor defence against the hatchets of the Ahmednuggur scoundrels, the lesson to be derived from the circumstance by travellers in the districts is that even in these advanced times there might be a much worse travelling companion than a revolver. If Mr. Framjee had had a handy Deringer instead of his stick there might have been a very different tale to tell of the latest successful attempt at robbing Her Majesty's mails in India.

NEARLY four years have elapsed since the banks of the Nerbudda near the little mofussil town of Barwai were the scene of an imposing pageantry and the rendezvous where the rajas, great and small, who occupied or ruled the surrounding country, had gathered to do homage to the then newly arrived Viceroy—Lord Northbrook. In a few days more another *tamasha* will take place at the same spot which, if it will lack the imposing grandeur of the former, will bear with it an interest fully as great and certainly more lasting. In 1872, the Viceroy had undertaken to be present at the laying of the first stone of the Nerbudda bridge by the Maharaja Holkar of Indore; and now the same potentate will have the opportunity of declaring the bridge open for traffic, and thus celebrating the completion of another great event in the history of engineering enterprize in India.

We need not here go back over the history of the Holkar State Railway, nor enter on the vexed question of the break of guage—the new line being a small guage one—nor need we enter into a consideration of the prospects of the line, but a few words on the new bridge may be appropriately given, in anticipation of the ceremonies with which it is to be thrown open for traffic on the 5th proximo. The Holkar Railway in its full length from the Khundwa station on the G. I. P. Railway, by Mhow to Indore, covers a distance of 85 miles. Nearly one-half of the way is passed, when the broad bed of the Nerbudda river crosses the line and imposes an obstacle sufficient to tax the powers of our ablest engineers. Comparatively free from water during the fine season, the close of the monsoon finds the river swollen to a height of over sixty feet, and the thick turbid waters, carrying with them masses of floating *débris* scattered and whirling about on the surface, rush towards the sea with fearful rapidity and a power which was recently shown only too well in the fate which befel the Nerbudda bridge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, near the mouth of the river at Broach. Considerably more than three degrees of longitude lie between the two great bridges which have been constructed across the bed of this river, and a glance at the map will show that, geographically, the engineers of the new bridge at Barwai have had an immense advantage over their brethren who were engaged on the old bridge at Broach. The Nerbudda may be practically considered as commencing its career at Jubbulpore, and thence to within a short distance of the Cambay Gulf, into which it discharges its waters, it winds over an ever increasing breadth of bed, and forms the great main drain of the surrounding lands—the valley which lies between the Satpoora and Vindhyan Mountains. No engineering skill is requisite to perceive the different circumstances of the yearly floods which, alike at Barwai as at Broach, constitute the great difficulty with which the engineers of either bridge had to contend with. At Barwai the stream is still young; scarcely one-half of the great body of water, which it will ultimately pour into the ocean, is collected here, and the mass of floating *débris* has yet to reach its full proportions. All these are considerations in favour of the engineer, but how different is the case at Broach! Here the river has at length found its extreme size and power, and rushes violently along, with all the volume of water which joins it below Barwai and adds at once to its velocity and strength. This we may call the geographical aspect of the relative positions of the two bridges, but the geological aspect is, if possible, still more strikingly in favour of the up-country bridge. Some time ago when describing the accident to the Broach bridge, we gave some details of the manner in which the casualty was brought about, so we need not here refer to what we then said about the action of the *under-scour* which so ruthlessly destroyed one of the finest bridges in India; but it is essential for our present purpose that we should recall the details we then gave of the geological formation of the river bed at Broach. To the north the country lies on a level considerably above the average flood height, but to the south low clay lands of considerable fertility are annually submerged for a considerable distance from the normal edge of the stream. The bed of the river itself, for all practical purposes of engineering, consists of but two strata—an overlying bed of soft, loose sand varying from 10 to 20 feet or more in depth, beneath which is found loam or clay of irregular consistency and of considerable depth. These two strata form the base on which and in which the engineer has to sink his foundations, and a less satisfactory foundation could scarcely be found. Such is the geological formation of the river at Broach; but at Barwai it varies considerably. Here the surface layer of sand is almost, if not indeed, wholly wanting. Clay forms the river bed, and its natural consistency finds support by the basalt boulders which occur near the surface. The under strata gives a good foundation in layers of moorum and blue clay. Here again, then, in the geological as in the geographical position of the two bridges, we find that the engineers of the Holkar Railway have had a decided advantage over those of the Baroda line. We are not competent to judge to a nicety the precise relative value of the two situations, but the facts on which our observations are based can scarcely mislead even the most unpractised consideration.

If the conditions under which the two bridges have been built are thus widely different, the bridges themselves are of totally different construction. The Broach bridge was supported on i

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

LONDON, 29TH SEPT.

The s. s. Trentham Hall sailed from Liverpool for Bombay on the 21st inst.

THE BRITISH INDIA LINE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s. Almora sailed from Aden yesterday outward bound.

CORRECTION—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Merkara sailed from Aden on the 27th inst. for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, not for Bombay as stated.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 29TH SEPT.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Travancore, with the outward mails of 15th inst., left here for Bombay at 11 o'clock yesterday evening.

The same Company's s. s. Teheran, for Galle and Calcutta, left at 1 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 28TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 8⅛d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 84½.

4½ per cent. do. ..... 84¾.

5 per cent. do. ..... 86½.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅜

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106¾

Bar Silver 52½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.....£21,062,500.....Dec. £375,000

Bills Discounted.....£16,000,000..... .....

Bullion .....£34,875,000 .....Dec. £125,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities..62½.

Arrivals.—Electra and Lord Eglinton.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 29TH SEPT., 9·27 A.M.

Mail steamer Avoca, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, 29TH SEPT., 1 P.M.

French mail steamer Meikong, from China, arrived.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala, accompanied by Dr. Warburton, arrived at Palampore on the 17th instant, on his way to Kulu.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of August 1876, amounted to 21,441 bales, weighing 83,93,448 lbs. or 10,705 13/14 candies, of the value of Rs. 17,39,782.

WE are told by a Lahore paper that His Highness the Nawab of Loharoo sent a remarkably diminutive Nepauli pony, which is only 8 inches high (!) as a present to the young Maharaja of Puttiala. The pony is a perfect miniature of a well-bred horse, and is highly valued by the natives.

THE *Rahbur Hind*, a Lahore vernacular paper, learns from a correspondent at Umballa that there has been a misappropriation of 24 lakhs of rupees of the Puttiala State money since the demise of the Maharaja, and that the case is under investigation. To us, says *Indian Public Opinion*, the assertion appears to be incredible.

WE learn from a Madras paper that large quantities of rice are being sent from Madras to stations on the North-West line. On Saturday last, a special train conveyed rice alone to Bangalore; and when this train left the Madras goods shed, there were several thousand bags of rice and other grain awaiting despatch. The pressure continues up to this date.

THE South-East Wynaad is positively to be annexed to the Neilgherry District. The salary of the Commissioner remains intact, and the offices of Assistant Commissioner and Joint Magistrate are also to be retained. A special Assistant Commissioner is to be stationed at Davala. We congratulate our friends, says the *Neilgherry Courier*, of the South-East on their good fortune. The battle has been won at last. The unification of the whole of the planting districts is now only a question of time. Still it is well to remember that our watch-word is "agitate."

AT the opening of the sessions of the Legislative Council of Ceylon on the 13th instant, the Governor stated that the actual revenue of the island for the year 1875 was Rs. 14,443,980, and the expenditure Rs. 13,015,258, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 1,428,722. The revenue for the present year is calculated at Rs. 14,200,000. When Sir W. Gregory assumed the reins of Government, he found the revenue of the island Rs 11,216,790; so that during his term of office there has been an increase of Rs. 3,200,000.

AN accident took place on the E. I. R. to No. 9 Down Loop Mail of 25th instant from Mokameh. The following is the official account of the accident:—"Shortly after this train had left Gooskharrah this morning, and when it had proceeded about a mile and a half from that station, it suddenly left the metals, and the engine and six carriages went down the embankment. The breaksman and two passengers were slightly bruised, but no one received any serious injury. The accident was caused by a slip of the permanent way. The line, which is a single one, will not be cleared for some hours: in the meantime, arrangements have been made to tranship passengers to and from trains on either side of the break."

THE death is announced of Dewan Kirparam, the Prime Minister of Cashmere. He died of intermittent fever. A telegram from Lahore to a contemporary says:—"Dr. Cunningham, of the 15th Sikhs, went to Jummu to attend him; but the Dewan's family objected to European treatment." The *Indian Mirror* remarks as follows:—"This shows what orthodox feelings are still entertained in Cashmere. Dewan Kirparam was as rigid a Hindoo as his illustrious master is. He was always loyal to the interests of the Maharaja and rendered him good service. An excellent Sanskrit scholar, he knew a little English too. Though not as distinguished a statesman as Sir T. Madhava Rao or Sir Salar Jung, Cashmere maintained its reputation for good administration mainly through him."

THE Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, has been the scene of a tragedy. On Tuesday morning a military student by name Henry Francis Masters was found lying dead on the terrace of the hospital with a 2-ounce chloroform phial in his hand, the contents of which, it is believed, he must have swallowed to destroy himself. One reason premised for his committing this rash act is that he had been refused the hand of a young lady; while another belief is that he expected expulsion from college in consequence of inattention to his duties, combined with other causes. This occurrence is likely to involve two persons in trouble—the Sergeant who takes the roll of the students, and the Sergeant whose duty it is to lock the terrace door every night, seeing, before doing so, that no one is locked out. The Police and the Coroner were at the hospital soon after the discovery of the suicide. It is most probable, the *Statesman* says, that independent of the usual inquest, a departmental inquiry will be held.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Punjab Courier*, writing from Rawul Pindee on the 16th instant, says:—"On Saturday evening, an European Inspector of the Telegraph Department, Mr. H. Morris, possibly actuated by a generous desire to allow our Pindee folk something fresh and exciting to discuss, made a most determined attempt at self-destruction by firing a loaded pistol into his mouth; the bullet passed through the tongue and traversed towards the neck, at the back of which it has lodged, making a terribly ugly wound the whole way. Mr. Morris is in a precarious condition, and it has been found advisable to remove him to the artillery hospital. No satisfactory reason has, I believe, been ascertained for his committing this horrible deed. From the account he has given it appears he has of late been much worried by his servants, five of whom had combined together and deserted him simultaneously, causing him serious inconvenience and trouble, as he could not get a proper meal for some days; this depressed him greatly, and in a fit of desperation he rashly attempted to put an end to his troubles. I suppose something more satisfactory will be elicited at the judicial investigation."

RESPECTING the fires in the carriages of the East Indian Railway, a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* propounds a peculiar theory; and he proposes to have some strong suspicion, if not knowledge, on the subject. He says that the fires are not the result of smoking the *hookah*, nor of accident in any way; but that these occurrences are one of the latest dodges of thieves, who have adopted a sort of firework incendiarism to facilitate the carrying on of their nefarious operations. He believes that if a watch be kept, his theory would soon be proved, and the rascals be detected. The object of letting off fireworks in carriages is to create confusion and alarm, of which the thieves will not be slow to take advantage for plunder and escape. There is something ingenious in the suggestion from both points of view. The occurrence within a few days of two similar accidents would be a strange coincidence, unless the *poojah* time is one that is marked by profuse use of fireworks, when they might be expected to be found in the possession of passengers. We are informed, adds our contemporary, that it is not usual for Hindoos to celebrate the Doorga Poojah by means of fireworks, and these things would not be likely to be found in their possession at the present time. Squibs and crackers may be an easy and comparatively harmless means of creating confusion for the purpose of robbery. The theory of this correspondent may have something in it, and this firework dodge may be an invention of the enemy; but it is not one that is likely to "run" for any length of time without detection.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 26TH SEPT.

THE rains are now fairly over and the cold weather is perceptibly setting in. The dew is very heavy at night and coughs, colds, and fevers are prevalent. On the whole, however, the weather is pleasant and a morning stroll up to the top of the Sitabuldi Hill affords a glorious prospect of avenues, groves and fields which conjure up rare imaginations in the mind of the beholder. Nagpore, which is a densly wooded station, presents to the view from the top of the hill the picture of a vast garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Lavender gave us a very interesting entertainment in the Museum Hall a few nights ago and played the "Morning Call" and "A Pair of Pigeons." Their performance was very good but they were unfortunate in not having good houses.

The devastation which the late floods at Kamptee has caused is now being remedied as fast as coolies and labourers can work up. Digging, removing *débris*, and building up are processes of reparation as necessary as profitable to the poorer classes, and this is going on with vigour at Kamptee.

The Dussera festival is now being celebrated at Nagpore, and what with the beating of tom-toms, the blowing of bugles, and the general clamour of those who form the various processions, one has to put up with no end of nuisance and noise which produce headaches and dizziness.

The Rev. Mr. Whitton, of the Free Church of Scotland, intends very shortly to start a weekly Bible class for adults at the Free Church Mission Building, and further intends to deliver series of lectures in the Museum Hall before the present year expires. Several cricket clubs have been organized and are practising in order to challenge one another, and a rifle match, Single against Married, to come off to-day. Nagpore, small as it is and devoid of all that's fashion which other stations boast of, tries to keep up to the times and in its small way affords amusement enough to keep its head above water, and whatever may transpire in the course of a few weeks in the way of "the gaieties of Nagpore," I shall not fail to inform you of.

BOMBAY.

A CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played to-day at 10 A.M. between the John Connon High School and the Byculla Scottish School Cricket Clubs, on the Wellington Green, opposite the Waverley Hotel.

THROWING BALLAST INTO THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday, a boatman, named Ranjeewun Zeena, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, for throwing ballast into the harbour.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 23rd September, was 59 feet; total rainfall up to date 65 inches 68 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 59 feet 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date 73 inches 5 cents.

THE RAINFALL AT TULSI.—Total rainfall at Tulsi during the week ending Saturday, 23rd September, was 65 inches 44 cents, at the hill and 79 inches 77 cents. in the valley. In the corresponding week last year it was 87 inches 98 cents. at the hill and 88 inches 36 cents. in the valley.

PUTTING OUT THE GAS.—"Broken Leg" writes to complain that the gas is put out in the streets at 4 A. M. daily, and the consequence is, he says, that he cannot see his way to the spinning and weaving mill he goes to every morning. Moreover, he says, "I ran against your news boy, while both of us were hastily walking in darkness."

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Jaffer Kadur, a domestic servant in the employ of Ruttonjee Rustomjee, of the Bombay Municipality, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, of fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust Rs. 12 in cash, the property of his master, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

ASSAM TEA.—A few days ago Messrs. Soundy and Co sent us a packet of tea of the "Flowery Pekoe" quality. The quality of the tea is certainly very good though the flavour is not so fine as some we have tasted. Assam tea is probably the best tea in any market, and often its fine qualities are brought out by mixture with inferior teas, and we think that this sample Messrs. Soundy have sent us would be improved by judicious mixture.

THE REPORT OF THE MOYLAN CASE.—A correspondent points out a difference between the report of the Moylan case in our columns and that in the columns of our contemporary, and asks which report of the two is the correct one. We can assure "A Spectator" that our report is the correct one, and in confirmation we may point out that the day after our report of the summing up appeared, the *Times of India* copied the whole of it, without, however, acknowledging they had done so. At the same time, our contemporary incorrectly made Sir Charles Sargent say that he would not order a new trial.

THE DARING FRAUD BY HINDOO SERVANTS OF A NATIVE FIRM.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the case against Curson Bhunsally was resumed before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Curson Bhunsally was brought up on remand and charged with the abetment of cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 13,103 belonging to the firm of Parbhoodass Succeedass, and two servants of that firm, named Mootee Oojun and Mooljee Ramjee stood charged—No 1, Mootee Oojun, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of the above mentioned sum (Rs. 13,103) entrusted to him as such servant by his master, and No. 2, Mooljee Ramjee, with the abetment of the said offence. Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prisoner Curson Bhunsally. Four other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Their statements co rroborated the statements made by witnesses that were examined on the last occasion in material points. The case for the prosecution was then closed and his Worship formally committed the prisoner Curson Bhunsally to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr. Purcell thereupon applied that his client (the prisoner) be liberated on bail. Mr. Rimington opposed the application remarking that the prisoner was a dangerous character to be admitted to bail, but should his Worship feel disposed to comply with Mr. Purcell's request very substantial security should be obtained before releasing the prisoner. The Magistrate, in using his discretion in the matter, allowed the prisoner to be held on finding the following bail:—Rs. 30,000 in his own recognizance and two sureties of Rs. 15,000 each.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Twenty-five other dacoits have been committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. Johns, the First Assistant Magistrate, for committing dacoity at the village of Dingora, in the house of Cassinath Vithull Josee. There were in all twenty-eight prisoners arranged before the above Magistrate, out of which two have been acquitted for want of evidence, and a man named Gayanajee has been granted a conditional pardon and made an approver in the case.—*Poona Observer*, Sept, 28.

DEATH OF THE FISHERMAN WHO WAS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—The fisherman, Balla Bhoe, who was accidentally shot by Driver Hunter on the morning of the 10th instant, and the particulars of which we published in the *Poona Observer* of the 12th idem, died of the wound he received, in the hospital of the Sappers and Miners on the morning of the 25th instant. An inquest was held on the body by the Cantonment Police, and a verdict recorded that the deceased died from the effects of the wound he had received. Driver Hunter will be arraigned before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, at the instance of the Cantonment Police, on Friday at 11 o'clock.—*Id.*

THE HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW, 1876.—This annual Show was duly opened by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse yesterday evening. The attendance on this occasion was very good, and the arrangements made by the Secretaries, Gerard Norman, Esquire, and Major S. Fellows, very satisfactory. The Show was superior to any of its predecessors in every respect, and we are informed eighty additional horses were entered in the catalogue this year. We trust that our anticipations of a ready sale will be fully realized, which circumstance will decidedly encourage the villagers of the respective districts on this side of India to attend the Horse and Cattle Show of 1877 with a fresh and improved batch of horses.—*Id.*

A HORSE KILLED.—On the evening of the 25th instant, Miss Barton was driving in a carriage and pair belonging to Mr. Framjee Ardaseer, the mail contractor, and while the carriage was proceeding towards the railway gate, and when nearing Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Bungalow, a tonga with one poney, belonging to a native employe of the Yerrowda Jail, came from the opposite direction, and collided with Miss Barton's carriage, the consequence being that the shaft of the tonga went right through the neck of one of the horses and killed him on the spot. The horse is said to be a very valuable animal and we hear that the driver of the tonga is very much to be blamed in the matter, as it is evident, from all what we have heard, that the cause of the collision is attributable to his carelessness.—*Id.*

ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that when Messrs. Chapman and Wallinger and two other gentlemen were out at the Kartrij Ghat on Wednesday last, the tonga was upset, and Messrs. Chapman and Wallinger were somewhat injured. The other two gentlemen escaped unhurt. Mr. Wallinger is very little hurt, but Mr. Chapman has been rather more injured.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 29.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL. OH! SO NICE.—His Excellency the Governor's State Ball which we fear we must look upon as the beginning of the end of our Poona season, came off on the night of Wednesday last, and was attended with the success which has favoured so many of the dances which we have recently had the pleasure of noticing in our columns. It is said that there were nearly 500 people there, and certain it is that the majority of our visitors continue to favour us with their company. We only hope that the gaiety still to come may induce them to extend their stay for some time longer. The rooms, &c., always pretty, looked their best that night and there were lots of them. The floors and music were such as to afford the greatest pleasure to dancers, and the handsome dresses of the ladies and the various uniforms formed a sight that could not but be facinating to those looking on. We were exceedingly sorry to see that a number of the ladies' dresses suffered very considerably, and it certainly struck us that on occasions of this sort spurs might be subjected to the same treatment as swords.—*Id.*

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE fourth annual Choral Festival took place at the Cathedral last evening. The Church was filled in every part chiefly by ladies, the nave and two aisles were crowded and chairs were provided under the windows and in the large vacant space at the western entrance. The choirs from the other Churches in Bombay attended with the clergy, except the Rev. C. Gilder, who was not himself present. The service commenced by the combined choirs singing a processional hymn, "Brightly gleams our Banner." The prayers were intoned by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, the first lesson was read by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, and the second by the Archdeacon. The anthem selected was Beethoven's Hallelujah chorus. The singing of the choirs was on the whole good. They managed the anthem, which is not a very difficult one, very fairly, but their most effective rendering was of the hymns, especially of the one before the sermon, "Stars of the morning, so gloriously bright," the singing of which was very impressive, and the same may be said of the hymn after the sermon, "We love the place, O God." The combined choirs have not lost ground since the last festival, and their efforts to do their best will doubtless be appreciated. The Bishop was present and preached the sermon from the front steps of the chancel. He took for his text 2 Chronicles, XX, 21, part of the first lesson. His Lordship dwelt on the meaning of the expression praising God, explaining in what the true worship of God consisted. The sermon was long but the subject was well and happily illustrated; and without using more than the usual arguments in support of the extreme theory of worship, daily and constant prayers, the Bishop forcibly urged what he had to say. As to the daily services the Bishop could say no less than he did, but the entire absence of a congregation every morning and evening shows that they are not required; neither could more than the usual arguments be applied, but so commonly used by the clergy when advocating daily services, supply even a pretext for doing what experience has long since shown to be needless, and probably even productive of evil to the boys who have to go through the monotonous routine at least once a day. The accompaniment on the organ by Mr. Locke Gray was as good as usual. The Coronation Anthem (Handel) he played at the end of the service, most excellently well. The sum collected after the service was Rs. 239-13-4, a sum not so large as it ought to have been.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Green and Messrs. Thomas Ormiston and D. E. Gostling, assessors, sat in the third division Court to dispose of claims made by certain parties for land taken up for public purposes. The Advocate General, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Government. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Gandibhoy, appeared for the Rev. Braz Fernandez and other claimants. The case was heard in August last for several days; and judgment was given yesterday.

The suit was brought to determine a disputed question of the amount of compensation to be given to certain landowners by Government for land taken up under the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, for public purposes. The land in question comprises 63,786 square yards, situated between the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways at Parell and the ownership is divided between the various claimants as follows:—The Rev. Braz Fernandez, 50,602 square yards; Mr. Govind Gungadhur, 8,463 square yards; Mr. Joogia Antone Dias, 1,217 square yards; Mr. Janardhun Ramchunder, 6,637 square yards; Mr. Abdoola bin Ally, 764 square yards; and Messrs. Nicodemus Jussoo, Narayen Jussoo, and Jugoo Candoo Pateli, in unequal shares, 2,163 square yards. The Collector (Mr. Arbuthnot) in offering compensation for the land, had estimated its market value at Rs. 1 per square yard, and had offered an additional 15 per cent. to the market value, as required by section 42 of the Act. His offers accordingly were,—to Mr. Braz Fernandez, Rs. 19,398; to Mr. Govind Gungadhur, Rs. 8,463; to Mr. Joogia Antone Dias, Rs. 466-7-4; to Mr. Janardhun Ramchunder, Rs. 2,544-2-1; to Mr. Abdoolah bin Ally, Rs. 269-12-3; and to the three others Rs. 829-2-4. The claimants, however, asserted that the market value of the land had been greatly underestimated, and demanded compensation at the rate, the first five at Rs. 4 per square yard, and the last three at the rate of annas 10 per square yard, their claims being:—Mr. Braz Fernandez, Rs. 63,352-8; Mr. Govind Gungadhur, Rs. 10,578-12; Mr. Joogia Antone Dias, Rs. 1,521-4; Mr. Janardhun Ramchunder, Rs. 8,296-4; Mr. Abdoolah bin Ally, Rs. 880; and the three last taken together, Rs. 1,351-14.

Mr. Gostling was inclined to grant higher rates than the Collector had allowed. The Judge and Mr. Ormiston were, however, for confirming the rates offered by that officer. The Court therefore made an award confirming the Collector's decision. The claimants were to pay the costs in proportion to their several interests. Rs. 500 to be paid to Mr. Gostling. His Lordship said he had no power to award a fee to Mr. Ormiston, he being a Government officer. The decision in another similar case was reserved until Monday.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One tea spoonful makes a delicious Beverage for Breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c. &c.*

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TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

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A YOUNG SPENDTHRIFT.

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ISMAIL *vs.* VALLA NATHA.

THIS was one of numerous suits brought by the plaintiff, the son of a well-known Mahomedan millionnaire, Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, against certain Marwaree money-lenders to have the promissory notes executed to them by plaintiff declared null and void on the ground of inadequate consideration. In the above case a rule *nisi* had been granted, and the rule came on for argument before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared to show cause against the rule, and Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared in support of it.

The Advocate General said the rule had been granted on the allegation of the plaintiff that the sum of money given him by the defendant was very trifling in comparison with the amounts of the promissory notes he executed to him.

The Judge—About Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 were advanced on notes for Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000!

The Advocate General said that was not so. Defendant said he got no notes but the one now sued upon, that is for Rs. 700. He was by his conduct estopped from suing on the other notes, if any; and this rule must therefore fall to the ground. There was a distinct averment in defendant's affidavit that he held but one note; and if that was false, he would be liable to be prosecuted for perjury. In the affidavit on which the rule was granted, the plaintiff said he sought by this suit to have the promissory notes declared null and void except for the amounts actually advanced to him, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. He had recently quarrelled with and separated from his father, with whom he had a dispute about his share in the ancestral property left him by his grandfather. He said defendant him gave only Rs. 400 and got him to sign seven or eight documents amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 7,000 with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per month or 48 per cent. per annum. The interest now amounted to Rs. 3,000, nearly eight times the principal sum advanced. The defendant, he further alleged, had taken advantage of his youth and inexperience to make a hard and unconscionable bargain with him through the medium of Muncherjee Cooverjee, a schedule writer; and the plaintiff prayed that defendant might be prevented from parting with the securities or disposing of them in any way. The Advocate General went on to say that the defendant clearly denied there were any notes executed to him except the one for Rs. 700 dated 2nd April 1876. He denied that his firm obtained from plaintiff eight or ten documents aggregating Rs. 7,000; and said that plaintiff was not so young or inexperienced as to be unable to protect his interests, and that the contract made with him was not hard or unconscionable. He paid plaintiff Rs. 621, Rs. 75 were deducted for premium, Rs. 3-8 for stamp, and half a rupee was paid to plaintiff for buggy hire. Mr. Marriott said this was the only note, and having sworn to that fact, defendant could not possibly sue on any other notes.

The Judge—If the plaintiff's story is true, your clients would naturally deny the execution of the other notes.

The Advocate General said he could not see why, if several notes were executed, the defendant should now deny the fact. He would be cutting his own throat. If defendant sued on any other notes, he would be liable to be prosecuted for perjury. If other notes had been passed, entries would be found in defendant's books and they would have been found by plaintiff, who had obtained an inspection of defendant's books.

The Judge—Do you say that the allegation on the part of the plaintiff, that he signed eight or ten notes, is a mere fancy on his part?

The Advocate General said plaintiff had been to so many Marwarees and passed so many notes that he really did not recollect to whom, and how many notes he had passed.

The Judge—It was stated before me in another suit that the Marwarees are in the habit of keeping two sets of books.

The Advocate General said plaintiff further stated that Muncherjee Cooverjee was to receive one moiety of the difference between the amount advanced and the amount of the loan, and one moiety of the amount which might be recovered from the plaintiff by a suit. But there was no reason, said the learned counsel, why defendant should deny if he had other notes in his possession.

The Judge—Where is Muncherjee Cooverjee?

The Advocate General said he was in Bombay. The defendant said Muncherjee had nothing whatever to do with the transactions between his firm and the plaintiff, and that his firm had paid him no money whatever.

The Judge said the object in an enquiry like this was to ascertain the truth; and his Lordship thought that, as Muncherjee had acted as broker to plaintiff in other cases, he should be immediately sent for.

A Sheriff's bailiff was sent for and despatched with subpœnas to bring forthwith to the Court Muncherjee Cooverjee and one Dyal Callidas.

On the Court sitting after luncheon, the bailiff brought in Muncherjee, the other broker not being found.

Muncherjee Cooverjee, examined by the Court, said—I am a schedule preparer, money-lender, and a broker. I know the plaintiff and defendant. I know defendant's shop situated in Funnuswady. I negotiated loans for the Court sitting after luncheon, for defendant's. I was never present in defendant's shop in company of the plaintiff. I was never present when defendant paid any money to plaintiff at his shop. I am quite sure of that.

To the Advocate General—I never agreed with defendants to share the profits which they might make on hundies or promissory notes signed by the plaintiff. The plaintiff has not asked me to make any affidavit in this case on his behalf. On the contrary, he asked me to settle with all his Marwaree creditors, as he said his father had given him Rs. 20,000 for that purpose. He is not on good terms with me: he is very much enraged with me. He did not ask me to give evidence in this suit. I never said to plaintiff that, if I came forth to support his cause, I should lose my influence over the defendants and thereby lose in a material degree the means of obtaining my whole life's bread. I earn about Rs. 100 by preparing schedules since the time of Mr. Mackenzie, who was Sir Erskine Perry's clerk. I do not know a Marwaree of the name of Nowla Donna.

To Mr. Gill—I am myself a money-lender, and when I get others to lend money, I charge my brokerage. To the Marwarees whom I induced to lend money to plaintiff, I did say that he was the son of a respectable merchant. Plaintiff himself said that he was entitled to an inheritance of three or four lakhs of rupees from the father and his ancestors. I communicated that information to people with whom I negociated loans for him. I had no conversation on the subject with the defendants, and did not tell them that he was an expectant heir. Plaintiff told me that his liabilities to Marwaree creditors amounted to Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. He has got ten or twelve brokers who negotiate loans for him. I know Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, who is one of the trustees of the funds which plaintiff's father has deposited for the payment of his debts. On the 20th July last, I went to Mr. Fazulbhoy with three other brokers who had assisted in getting money for the plaintiff. Mr. Fazulbhoy simply asked me to settle with the creditors. I produced no list of particulars of the loans at the time. He told me to settle and promised me my brokerage. I did not say I'll undo the enchantment which I had wrapped round the young man. He said he would pay us handsome brokerage if we induced the Marwarees to accept two annas in the rupee in settlement of their claims. I did not tell Mr. Fazulbhoy that defendant was one of the creditors, and that I introduced plaintiff to him. I could not procure assent of the promissory notes to be delivered up at two annas in the rupee. These seven notes (produced) were settled in my house for Rs. 1,699, and plaintiff took away ornaments, shawls, &c., pledged by him. These notes were not settled for Rs. 200.

To the Court.—I said I was asked to settle the claims at two annas in the rupee on the whole amount of the note. At this interview I did not know the total amount of the notes passed by plaintiff to Marwarees. It was stated that day that the total amount was Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. He did not say how much in all he got on the notes. I had nothing to do with the transaction with defendant. I never had partnership transactions with defendant. I lent out my own money. I borrowed Rs. 500 from defendant in 1868 at 1½ per cent. I have paid that off with interest. I lent Rs. 500 to plaintiff at 3 or 4 per cent per month. I have an account with the Savings Bank. I have known the plaintiff since I prepared a schedule for his father-in-law in 1868. I have had no transaction with defendant since 1869.

The Advocate General submitted that the rule must fall to the ground.

The Judge—Plaintiff talks of his youth and inexperience; but he has been of age several years and is a fully grown up man.

The Advocate General said he (plaintiff) was a married man and had several children, and that he attained his majority according to Mahomedan law long ago.

The Judge—If your case is correct, it might be a scheme of the plaintiff to drive these Marwaree creditors to a compromise.

The Advocate General said that was so. The case very much depended upon the credit to be attached to Muncherjee's evidence. On the one hand, his Lordship had the evidence of the plaintiff which was exceedingly suspicious, and he was contradicted by the defendant. There was no reason why Muncherjee should say what was not true. The plaintiff's story was that, simply because he persuaded him to obtained three months privilege leave, and Lieutnant F. S Maxwell, R. E., was appointed as third assistant principal to fill the vacancies created by these absences. We have before mentioned that the officers' survey class has to be reckoned among the things of the past, having been abolished by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in July last. Major Lang again urges the claims of the Roorkee engineers to more favourable leave and pension rules for the favourable consideration of Government. The Government, however, has hitherto been deaf to the Principal's repeated appeals on this subject, that it was time some decision was come to, and the Roorkee alumni given to understand whether or not they are to be admitted to the benefits of the liberal leave rules extended to the more favoured members of the uncovenanted service.

In addition to the fee of Rs. 20 to be exacted from all candidates for the engineer class, Major Lang proposes that the examination fee of at least Rs. 15 be required in future from civilian candidates for the upper subordinate classes, for notwithstanding the steady and systematic additions made to the entrance tests, and the lengthening of the students' course from ten months to three years, no difficulty is found in getting an ample supply of well-qualified candidates for entrance. The object of these impositions is, of course, not to place any restriction on the number of candidates presenting themselves, nor to be considered in any manner prohibitory, nor even the need of the overstocked youth of the country seeking a respectable field for employment being made a source of profit to the college, but is merely intended to recoup the Government for the trouble of examining the increasing number of candidates. To those who might argue that all may not be able to afford these fees, trifling as they are, and that in consequence some promising and deserving candidates may be driven away, the plain answer is that such poor people have no business to compete.

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

A QUEER STORY.

(*Statesman.*)

THE grave offence committed against the Crown by its representative and law officer in this "Ryot Fennuah Case" ought certainly to go before the Parliament, if it is not adequately noticed in India. A body of poor villagers, after seeing that their crops destroyed, and themselves, their wives and children reduced to starvation by the selfish violance of a rich man in their neighbourhood, are illegally sentenced by a civilian magistrate to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for having dared to give evidence against the man. And when the Crown decides to bring the circumstances before the High Court, that with full knowledge of what has been done, Her Majesty's Judges may take such action therein for the relief of its poor subjects as may seem right to them, the law officer employed to represent the Crown deliberately suppresses all the proceedings, and tells the Judges that for his part, having looked through them, he can see no grounds for asking them to interfere. And when the Court perplexed at so unprecedented a procedure asks him why he makes the application if there are really no grounds for it, he shrugs his shoulders and says, "ridiculous as the position is, my Lord, there are really none. Her Majesty has taken a whim in her head that something wrong has been done, when there really has not. I must of course present Her Majesty's application, as I am instructed to do so, and paid to do so; but I must at the same time tell your Lordships that Her Majesty is very ill advised in this matter, and that your Lordships had better reject her application." Now this without any travesty is what Mr. Bell dared to do on Friday last, under instructions, from Sir Richard Temple. For we say he would not have dared to play this impudent farce; commit this contempt upon the Court; and throw this reflection upon the Crown, unless his instructions, open or secret, had emboldened him to do so. But let the reader observe that he *did* venture to lift one corner of the veil thrown by him over the proceedings, and that was to mislead the Court upon one of the most important points in the case. The villagers were charged with perjury for having said that Mr. Webster used a gun on the occasion of the assault. This seems to have been what was mainly relied upon to convict them of perjury. And Mr. Bell dared mislead the Court by assuring it that in his belief he had *not* carried a gun at all. Now on Monday last when Mr. Ghose was moving the Court, he read out to it Webster's own admission that "he had a gun with him, but only in self-defence."

"The perjury in Mr. Kirkwood's opinion consisted of the statement of the ryots to the effect that the Burra Saheb (Mr. Webster) had fired a gun. While Mr. Webster denied having done so, the Chota Saheb (Mr. Macdonald) admitted that it was he who fired. This case was originally made over to Mr. Badcock, but at that gentleman's request it was transferred to Mr. Sarson, an experienced Deputy Magistrate of the first class.

"Mr. Sarson accordingly proceeded with the case, and finding the prisoners undefended, very properly felt it his duty to examine the witnesses for the prosecution somewhat closely. This examination seems to have elicited several important statements in favour of the accused among which was an admission *made by Mr. Webster for the first time to the effect that he took his 'own gun for self-protection,' though, he added, he did not use it.*"

Upon this disclosure, Mr. Kirkwood found that Mr. Sarson was conducting the case in a way that would never answer, "and was asking irrelevant questions," this question about the guns for instance.

Mr. Ghose proceeded,—Your Lordships will now be able to judge whether such question as "who carried the guns, how many guns were carried," &c., were or were not relevant to the case.

Pontifex, J.—The questions were most relevant, and it was certainly a very important statement by Mr. Webster that he took his gun.

And Mr. Kirkwood dared take the case out of Mr. Sarson's hands when it was all but completed, that he might put it into more convenient hands.

Birch, J.—The case before Mr. Sarson seems to have been nearly ready for judgment.

Mr. Ghose.—The defence had not been entered upon but Mr. Sarson might have discharged the prisoners at the close of the case for the prosecution, which seems to have been nearly finished.

The Legal Remembrancer knew nothing of all this except the fact that theproceedings showed that Mr. Webster did not carry a gun! With these proceedings in his hands, he could tell the Court *that*, while he suppressed everything else. It is clear that nothing but the High Court stands between these Civilians, banded together by their covenant and relying upon it, and open misrule and oppression. In this case both the Court and the Crown, Her Majesty and Her Judges, have been treated with a contempt that even Mr. Bell himself cannot have intended. The truth is these men think they may do anything under the protection of their covenant, and I have carried their confidence to lengths at last dangerous to themselves. We have been begged to be careful what we say in this case, "because of the Civilian Judges on the Bench." Could any contempt of Court be greater than listening to a suggestion for a moment which implies that civilian judges are not to be trusted to do justice where civilians are concerned?

THE THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN presenting a review of the past year's administration and results of the Roorkee College to the public, one must first discuss the prospects in the future as being a question of primary importance to all those who take an interest in the welfare of that institution. As has been previously mentioned in these columns, at the close of the last session, a difficulty occurred for the first time in providing for the full outturn of the engineer classes of the college; fifteen only out of eighteen passed candidates securing appointments to the P. W. Department as engineer apprentices. "With reference to this subject," Major Lang writes, "I was directed by Government to consider the future of the engineer class in regard to the large residue who qualify and are not among the first eight who obtain appointments under the guarantee." If it be the fact that the supply from Woolwich and Cooper's Hill, when supplemented by the outturn of the

futile. But his silence is trumpet-tongued: it proclaims that even last week, on the 27th of August, the Government were still unconverted; and, warning us what we have to expect, it spurs the people of England onwards in the movement, which is to redeem its compromised and endangered honour.

It would not be practicable, even if it were honourable, to disguise the real character of what we want from the Government. It is a change of attitude and policy, nothing less. We want them to undo and efface that too just impression, which, while keeping their own countrymen so much in the dark, they have succeeded in propagating throughout Europe, that we are the determined supporters of the Turk, and that, declaring his "integrity and independence" essential to "British interests," we have winked hard, and shall wink, if such be, harder still, according to the exigencies of the case, alike at his crimes and at his impotence. We want to place ourselves in harmony with the general sentiment of civilised mankind, instead of being any longer, as we seem to be, the Evil Genius which dogs and mars, and baffles it. We want to make the Turk understand that, in conveying this impression by word and act to his mind, the British Government have misunderstood, and, therefore, have misrepresented, the sense of the British people.

But this change is dependent on an emphatic expression of the national sentiment, which is but beginning to be heard. It has grown from a whisper to a sound; it will grow from a sound to a peal. But what, until it shall vibrate with such force as to awken the Administration? It is melancholy, but it is also true, that we, who upon this Eastern ground fought with Russia, and thought Austria slack, and Germany all but servile, have actually for months past been indebted, and are even now indebted, to all or some of these very Powers, possibly to Russia most among them, for having played the part which we think specially our own, in resistance to tyranny, in befriending the oppressed, in labouring for the happiness of mankind. I say the time has come for us to emulate Russia by sharing in her good deeds, and to reserve our opposition until she shall visibly endeavour to turn them to evil account.

There is no reason to apprehend serious difficulty in the Councils of Europe on this subject. All the Powers, except ourselves, have already been working in this direction. Nor is there any ground to suppose that the Ottoman Government will tenaciously resist a scheme based on the intention to do all in its favour that its own misconduct, and the fearful crimes of its trusted agents, have left possible. To do this Government justice, a distinction must be drawn between what depends upon a decision to be taken at Constantinople once for all, and the permanent vitalizing force required for the discharge of the daily duties of administration all over its vast empire. The central agency at the capital, always under the eye of the representatives of the European Powers and in close contact with them, has acquired, and traditionally transmits, a good deal of the modes of European speech and thought. It is when they try to convey these influences to the provinces and the subordinate agents, who share little or none of that beneficial contact and supervision, that they, except here and there by some happy accident of personal virtue, habitually and miserably break down. The promises of a Turkish Ministry given simply to Europe are generally good: those given to its own subjects or concerning its own affairs are without imputing absolute mendacity, of such tried and demonstrated worthlessness, that any Ambassador or any State, who should trust them, must come under suspicion of nothing less than fraud by wilful connivance. The engagement of a Turkish Ministry, taken in concert with Europe, that Bulgaria, or any other province, shall now settle and hereafter conduct its own local government and affairs, would carry within itself the guarantee of its own execution. The only question is, whether it would be given or withheld. I am disposed to belive it would be given, not withheld; and for this reason. I know of no case in which Turkey has refused to accede to the counsel of United Europe—nay, even of less than United Europe, if Europe was not in actual schism with itself under unwise or factious influences. In the matter of Greece, in the Union of the Principalities after the Crimean War, and in the conduct of its realations (for example) with Persia and with Egypt, there has been abundant proof that the Ottoman Porte is no more disposed than other Governments, in the homely phrase, to drive its head against a brick wall. It has known how to yield, not ungracefully, to real necessity, without provoking violence. And those of its self-constituted friends, who warn us against an outburst of wild Mahommedan fanaticism within the Cabinet of Constantinople, and in the year 1876, found themselves on notions drawn from their own fancy, or from what they call having been in the East, much more than on the recorded lessons of political and diplomatic experience.

No doubt there will be difficulties to overcome when these provinces set about their own affairs in adjusting relations with the Mahometan minorities. There are difficulties insurmountable to those who have not the will to surmount them, but easily surmounted under the real pressure of such a case. They were surmounted in Greece; and at this hour, as we learn by the very recent testimony of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mahometan landlords in Eubœa live contentedly under the Government of that country. Mahometan, it must be remembered, does not mean the same Turk. And in none of these provinces has it been in the main a case of war between conflicting religions or local races: nearly the whole mischief has lain in the wretched laws, and the agents at once violent and corrupt of a distant central power, which (having none others) lets these agents loose upon its territory; and which has always physical force at its command to back outrage with the sanction of authority, but has no moral force whatever, no power either of checking evil or of doing good.

But I return to, and I end with, that which is the Omega as well as the Alpha of this great and most mournful case. An old servant of the Crown and State, I entreat my countrymen, upon whom far more than perhaps any other people of Europe it depends, to require, and to insist, that our Government, which has been working in one direction shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigour to concur with the other States of Europe in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish executive power in Bulgaria. Let the Turks now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner, namely by carrying off themselves. Their Zaptiehs and their Mudirs, their Bimbashis and their Yzabachis, their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned. This thorough riddance, this most blessed deliverance, is the only reparation we can make to the memory of those hears on heaps of dead; to the violated purity alike of matron, of maiden, and of child to the civilisation which has been affronted and shamed; to the laws of Godor, if you like, of Allah; to the moral sense of mankind at large. There is not a criminal in an European gaol, there is not a cannibal in the South Sea Islands, whose indignation would not rise and overboil at the recital of that which has been done, which has too late been examined, but which remains unavenged; which has left behind all the foul and all the fierce passions that produce it, and which may again spring up, in another murderous harvest, from the soil soaked and reeking with blood, and in the air tainted with every imaginable deed of crime and shame. That such things should be done once, is a damning disgrace to the portion of our race which did them; that a door should be left open for their ever-so-barely possible repetition would spread that shame over the whole. Better, we may justly tell the Sultan, almost any inconvenience, difficulty, or loss associated with Bulgaria,

"Than thou reseated in thy place of light,
The mockery of thy people, and their bane."

We may ransack the annals of the world, but I know not what research can furnish us with so portentous an example of the fiendish misuse of the powers established by God "for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the encouragement of them that do well." No Government ever has so sinned, none has so proved itself incorrigible in sin, or which is the same, so impotent for reformation. If it be allowable that the executive power of Turkey, should rear at this great crisis, by permission or authority of Europe, the charter of its existence in Bulgaria, then there is not on record, since the beginnings of political society, a protest that can be lodged against intolerable misgovernment, or a stroke he has dealt at loathsome tyranny, that ought not henceforward to be branded as a crime.

But we have not yet fallen to so low a depth of degradation; and it may cheerfully be hoped that, before many weeks have passed, the wise and energetic counsels of the Powers, again united, may have begun to afford relief to the overcharged emotion of a shuddering world.

Having done with the argumentative portion of the case, I desire to perform yet one other duty, by reminding my countrymen that measures appear to be most urgently required for the relief of want, disease, and every form of suffering in Bulgaria. Lady Strangford, following, I believe, the example of Mr. Freeman, has, with emergency benevolence, proposed to undertake this work. It seems to me to go far beyond the powers of any individual, however active and intelligent. I will presume to urge that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, there is a call upon Her Majesty's Government to take the matter in hand. I do not mean by means of a grant of public money: but by communicating with the municipal and local authorities, and submitting to them the expediency of opening subscriptions: by placing the whole machinery of the Embassy at Constantinople and of the Consulates and Vice-Consulates at the service of the undertaking; and by supplying men able to organize and superintend the distribution of relief from the military and possibly also the naval departments.

HAWARDEN, CHESTER, 5th Sept 1876.

NOTES.

1. Mr. Schuyler is the Consul of the United States at Constantinople, and I learn, on high authority, that he is worthy of all reliance.

2. The Russian Funds, before the despatch of the squadron to Besika Bay, ranged (Stock of 1872) between 96 and 99. But in the end of June and beginning of July they ranged from about 84 to 81. After Lord Derby's declaration on the 15th they rallied to 86, 88, 89, and in August they touched 92.

* Tennyson's 'Guinevere.'

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FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy).....	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special).....	30 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	26 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin).....	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE "	18 8	10 8
PAUILLAC "	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE "	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand).	19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE	17 8	9 12
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE.....	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0
HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN "	21 8	11 8
CHABLIS (our own brand)	18 8	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunenberger	28 8	16 12	
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	
Do do Zeltinger.....	36 8	20 4	
Do do Scharzhofberger...	39 8	21 4	
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG.....	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH.....	23 0	..	
RHENISE	18 0	10 0	
BODENTHAL.....	20 0	11 0	
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0	
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..	
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..	
JOHANNISBERGER.....	38 0	20 0	
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth).	30 0	..	
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..	
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL.....	21 0	..	

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 8	16 8	
" RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	
" RAUENTHALER.....	36 8	20 12	
" JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD J. E. J. Reserve	32 0	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	24 0	..
Do do; ** Stars	26 0	..
Do do *** Stars	29 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star.....	28 0	...
Do. ** two Stars.....	32 0	...
Do. *** three Stars	34 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	27 0	...
Do * one Star Flasks.....	...	15
Do ** two Stars	29 0	...
Do *** three "	32 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars.....	27 0	...
Do V.O.S reco amended.....	30 0	...
ROUYER, GUILLET'S.....	24 0	+ .....
Do.	18 8	+ Flasks...
Do.	9 0	+ .....
Do.	29 0	†† .....
Do.	32 0	††† .....
EXSHAW'S No. 1	23 0	...
Do No. 2	23 0	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S.....	27 0	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Board & Co.'s.....	17 8	9 8
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks..	26 8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's.....	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	23 0	..
RUM, Jamaica.....	22	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils).....	30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle.....	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 8	3 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.....	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS.....	20 0	..
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	..
GINGER WINE, best.....	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINGS, finest.	40 0	25 0
MARACHINO DE ZARA do do do..	40 0	..
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	..
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Plagniol's)	15 0	..
VICHY LOZENGES per Box.....	1 8	

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co.....	6 8	4 8
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles.....	6 8	...
Do do do by Z & J Burke, &c....	6 8	4

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their good, to see that the weights agrees with the Railway Receipt.*

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

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TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear ..... Rs. 16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS ..... " 25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto ..... " 35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto ..... " 4 to 50

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ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ..... " 38

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